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**Jacobi Altingi Synopsis Institutionum Chaldæarum Et  
Syrarum**

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**urn:nbn:de:gbv:45:1-14746**



# SYNOPSIS INSTITUTIONUM SYRARUM.

## SECTIO I. *Generalis.*

### CANON PRIMUS.

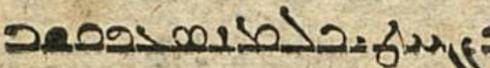


Ingua Syriaca, quæ dialecto tantum ab Hebræâ differt, Literas habet quod ad figuram diversas, quod ad potestatem verò cum Hebræis & Chaldæis ferè easdem. Schema illarum tale est.

Ⲁ Olaph <i>spiritus lenis.</i>	ⲁ Lomad	l.
Ⲃ Beth bh.	Ⲃ Mim	m.
Ⲅ Gomal gh.	Ⲅ Nun	n.
Ⲇ Dolath dh.	Ⲇ Semchat	s.
Ⲉ He. h.	Ⲉ Ngae	H.
Ⲑ Waw w.	Ⲑ Phe	ph.
Ⲓ Zain ds.	Ⲓ Tzode	tz.
Ⲕ Cheth hh.	Ⲕ Quuph	k.
Ⲗ Teth t.	Ⲗ Risch	r.
Ⲙ Jud j.	Ⲙ Schin	fch.
Ⲛ Coph c.	Ⲛ Thau	th.

Harum quinque figuram in fine mutant & Finales appellantur, ⲙ ⲛ, ⲝ Ⲟ, si geminum concurrat ⲟ Ⲡ; ⲡ Ⲣ; ⲣ Ⲥ; ⲥ Ⲧ.

Decoris ergò ad Icriptionem accelerandam literæ

connectuntur continuâ basi: & quidem vel utrinq;  
, ex quibus ḥ lineolam  
 adsciscit à summitate ejus ad basin præcedentis li-  
 teræ descendentem: vel solummodò antecedenti,  
 ל ט ק י ג Δ (mediante lineolâ qualem ḥ ad-  
 hibet,) Sic quoque ? & ḥ inversa ḥ ḥ ac finales  
 ך ם װ ן ם.

Ad ornatum quoque ל & Δ sibi invicem paral-  
 lela fiunt, sic ut prior posteriori conformetur, Δ  
 pro Δ, & װ pro ל.

Pronunciatio quarundam literarum variat, nam  
 ל in medio præcedente alio, vel sequente finali ל,  
 itemque medium in Benoni Pehal, effertur ut Jud,  
 אֵלֶּיךָ ojar aër, מְלֵאכֶּיךָ mlojo plenitudo, מְשִׁיבֵי רִיחַ  
 ponens. א initiale cum Chebhozo pronunciatur ut  
 אֵלֶּיךָ ileph didicit. א sequente ט pronunciatur  
 ut אֵלֶּיךָ ehadh meminie.

Numeri exprimuntur iisdem literis quibus apud  
 Hebræos, nisi quod ט א 15. notet, ך 20. & ם  
 50. Centenarii designantur denariis puncto desu-  
 per inscripto א 100. ב 200. ג 300. &c. [primi  
 quatuor tamen per א ב ג ד exprimi solent,] Mil-  
 lenarios & myriadas exhibent novem primæ literæ  
 lineola subscriptâ: illos si obliquetur dextrorsum א  
 1000. ב 2000. hos si transversa jaceat א 10000.  
 ב 20000.

§. 2. Vocales sunt quinque, quas vel fi-  
 guræ vel puncta repræsentant:

Peto-

Petocho פֶּטוֹכּוֹ vel פֶּטוֹכּוֹ ba.

Rebhozo רֶבְחוֹזוֹ vel רֶבְחוֹזוֹ aut רֶבְחוֹזוֹ be.

Chebhozo כֶּבְחוֹזוֹ vel כֶּבְחוֹזוֹ bi.

Zekopho זֶקוֹפּוֹ vel זֶקוֹפּוֹ bo.

Ozozo אוֹזוֹזוֹ vel אוֹזוֹזוֹ aut אוֹזוֹזוֹ bu.

Puncta sedem non mutant: figuræ verò supernæ interdum infernæ fiunt, & vice versa.

Ozozo non scribitur sine ׀ nisi in אֵלֹהִים *omnis* & אֵלֹהִים *propter*.

Punctum Ozozo superius Kibbutz notat, inferius Schurek.

Vocales non perpetuò suis consonis adscribuntur, sæpe prorsus negliguntur: judicium autem ex analogiâ Grammaticâ sumendum est.

§. 3. Quiescunt tres literæ א ׀ ל. Olaph quidem cum vocalibus Petocho, Rebhozo & Zekopho in medio & fine; cum Chebhozo solùm in medio, אֱלֹהִים *Deo*, אֱלֹהִים *consolatus est*, אֱלֹהִים *comedat*, אֱלֹהִים *servi*, אֱלֹהִים *arcanum*, אֱלֹהִים *justus*. Waw verò cum Ozozo, in nominibus peregrinis etiam cum Zekopho, אֱלֹהִים *regnum*, אֱלֹהִים *Paulus*. Jud denique cum Rebhozo & Chebhozo. אֱלֹהִים *mibi*, אֱלֹהִים *duo*.

א semper mobile.

d 4

Olaph

Olaph nunquam patitur ante se scheva, sed in ejus locum suam vocalem transfert, & in cā quiescit, vel explicite sive expressum, vel implicite sive exclusum & subintellectum.

אֶל־אֵ pro מַלְאִים *malus fuit*, אֶל־אֵ pro אֲבוֹתַי *osores mei*.

Jud initiale, cum pronuncietur ut §. 1. loco schevatis perpetuò habet Chebhozo, אֶל־אֵ pro אֲבוֹתַי *pupillus*, idq; substituit schevati præcedentis servilis, ac in eo quiescit. אֶל־אֵ & *sedit*. Istud autem Chebhozo alio schevate sequente non aliter, ac scheva mutatur אֶל־אֵ *pupillus*.

Rejēcta vocalis tam ab Olaph, quàm à Jud in locum antecedentis schevatis, Vocalem istud scheva præcedentem, quæ ex duorum schevatum mobilium concursu nata est, non mutat. אֶל־אֵ pro אֶל־אֵ & *petiit*, אֶל־אֵ pro אֶל־אֵ *in centum*, אֶל־אֵ pro אֶל־אֵ *natus est*.

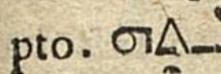
§. 4. Vcales quoad quantitatem sunt anticipites, & jam brevium, jam longarum vicem obeunt. Discrimen ex analogia arcesendum est.

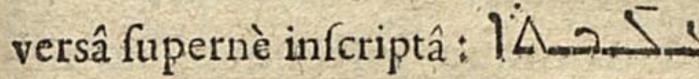
§. 5. Scheva simplex subintelligendum est: & quidem.

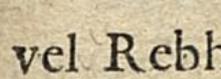
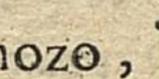
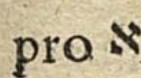
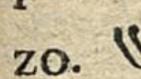
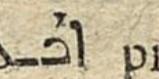
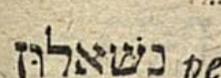
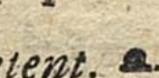
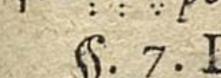
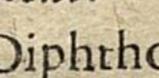
Mobi-

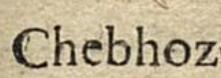
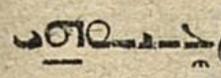
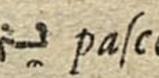
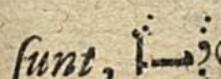
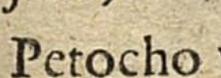
Mobile 1. sub initiali literâ vocali cassâ.  
2. in medio post syllabam perfectam. 3. sub  
literâ ex analogiâ dageffatâ.

Aliàs quiescens est seu mutum.

Mobile præcedente muto indicatur puncto subscri-  
pto.  *timor ejus.* Crinesius.

Mutum sequente mobili indicatur virgulâ trans-  
versâ supernè inscriptâ:  *regina,* Ami-  
ra. Sed utrumque rarum est.

§. 6. Compositum scheva nullum est.  
Euphoniæ tamen gratia pro simplici mobili  
gutturalibus interdum adscribitur Petocho  
vel Rebhozo,  pro  *Deus,*  *ego.* Olaph prima vel media radi-  
calis in verbis, & Olaph character futurorum  
pro schevate mobili semper habent Rebho-  
zo.  pro  *comedit.*  pro  
 *petent.*  pro  *congregabo.*

§. 7. Diphthongum quodammodo refe-  
runt Waw præcedente Petocho, Rebhozo,  
Chebhozo vel Ozozo  *collocavit,*  
 *pascet eum,*  *multiplicati*  
*sunt,*  *promissio.* & Jud præcedente  
Petocho vel Zekopho.  *revelasti,*  
 *nudus.*

d s

§. 8.

§. 8. Sex literas אבגדוהו variat punctum. Supernum אבגדוהו durities, tollit adspirationem, locumque sortitur ab initio & post scheva mutum. Infernum אבגדוהו molli-  
ties, adspiratas esse ostendit, quoties scheva  
mutum non antecedit. אבגדוהו diadema, אבגדוהו  
fractus fuit. Utrumque infrequens admo-  
dum est, & fere tum demum adhibetur,  
quando ambiguitas distinctionem postulat.

§. 9. Dages forte ex analogia deprehen-  
ditur. Si in literam Begadcephath incidat,  
ea Kuschoi accipit, אבגדוהו evangelizavit:  
sin in antecedaneam, eadem Begadcephath  
adspirationis indice Ruchoch insignitur,  
אבגדוהו triticum, אבגדוהו planta-  
bunt, אבגדוהו plantavit: at אבגדוהו vo-  
lent, אבגדוהו voluit.

§. 10. Adhibentur nonnunquam lineo-  
la vel puncta, (præter ea de quibus dictum  
§. 1. 2. 5. 8. & 9.) ac partim in orthographiâ,  
partim in etymologiâ locum habent.

Ad Orthographiam facit.

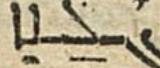
1. Lineola transversa supernè inscripta literis  
numeralibus pluribus, aut vocibus decurtatis,  
אבגדוהו quindecim, אבגדוהו pro אבגדוהו laus.

2. Li-

2. Lineola similis subscripta quibusdam literis, quæ otiosas, & in lectione negligendas esse indicat. Vocatur Virgula occultans, & crebrò subintelligenda est. Otiantur hoc modo perpetuò *Olaph* in אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *alius*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *alia*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *ultimus*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *ultima*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *homo*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *secretum*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *ego*, quoties pro verbo substantivo usurpatur. *Dolath* in אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *Ecclesia*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *novus*. *He* in אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *dedit*, quando tertia scheinata est, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *Romanus*, אֱלִיפַת & אֱלִיפַת pronominibus cum nominibus agglutinatis, & אֱלִיפַת *fuit*, quoties vel tempora verborum format, vel emphaticè adhibetur. *Lomad* in אֱלִיפַת *abiit*, si ו scheinandum sit & ד vocalem habeat, quæ tunc ad ו transfertur, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת pro אֱלִיפַת *ivi*. *Nun* in אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *annus*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *vice*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *redempta*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *urbs*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *navis*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *uxor*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *latus*, אֱלִיפַת אֱלִיפַת *gigas*, אֱלִיפַת & אֱלִיפַת *tu* pronomibus. *Risch* in אֱלִיפַת *filia*, quoties constructum est אֱלִיפַת. Adhæc prior geminatarum in pluralibus nominibus ortis ex gemi-



geminantibus mediam radicalem, & unam duntaxat in singulari exprimentibus. יממה נמצא

maria,  fluctus.

3. Punctum diacriticum vario situ ambiguitatem lectionis tollens; inprimis notandum quum vocales absunt. Cujusmodi occurrit in sequentibus.

אִיזָא אִיזָא *quis, qua.* אִיזָא אִיזָא *manus.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *veniens.* אִיזָא אִיזָא *signum.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *venit.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *miser.* אִיזָא אִיזָא *malus.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *fleus,* אִיזָא אִיזָא *fletus.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *judex,* אִיזָא אִיזָא *judicium.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *ille,*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *ipse.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *illa,*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *ipsa.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *illi,*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *ipsi.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *ille,*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *ipsa.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *nova,*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *novus.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *illi f.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *illi m.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *quis, μὲν.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *à, ab.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *rex,*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *consilium.*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *opus,*

אִיזָא אִיזָא *servus.*

וְהוּא

עוֹלָא חַסַּא *iniquus*, עוֹלָא חַסַּא *iniquitas*, חַסַּא עוֹלָא *infans*.

שְׁנַתָּא פְּנִיאָ *annus*, שְׁנַתָּא מְנִיאָ *somnus*.

Ad Etymologiam pertinet,

1. Punctum geminum supernè inscriptum Nominibus utriusque, & Verbis fœminini generis, ad indicandum numerum pluralem. Duo hæc puncta Ribbui, multitudinis dicuntur, & cum puncto literæ Risch coalescunt, juxta Lomad autem interdum inclinantur, פְּתִיחָ פְּתִיחָ *sepulchra aperta*, חַסַּא חַסַּא *bona*, מַלְכֵי מַלְכֵי *reges*, חַבְּתֵי חַבְּתֵי *habitarunt f.*

2. Omnibus personis Præteriti subscribitur punctum, (exceptâ primâ sing. cui supernè incumbit,) præterea tertia fœm. sing. habet aliud ad sinistrum latus afformantis collocatum, חַבְּתֵי חַבְּתֵי *visitavit m.* חַבְּתֵי חַבְּתֵי *f.* חַבְּתֵי חַבְּתֵי *visitavi.*

3. Participium Præsens Activorum habet punctum supernum; חַבְּתֵי, חַבְּתֵי, חַבְּתֵי. Istud tamen infernum est in Aphel quiescentium mediâ Waw, חַבְּתֵי חַבְּתֵי *constituens.*

4. Infinitivo & Imperativo sæpè punctum subscribitur; non tamen istud est perpetuum.

5. Futurorum secundæ & tertiæ personæ infra se punctum habent; primæ autem supra se, יִבְנֶה *edificabit*, יִבְנֶה יִבְנֶה *edificabimus.*

6. Imperativi omnium Passivorum secundæ radicali subducunt virgulam, quæ vocalis absentiam indicat. חַבְּתֵי חַבְּתֵי *intellige.*

§. 11. Accentus Syri nullos habent adscriptos. Pronunciatione tamen ultimis vel penultimis syllabis debentur: ubi analogia Chaldææ linguæ attendenda est.

§. 12. In derivatione vocum ab Hebræâ origine permutantur sæpissime literæ, tum ejusdem organi, וְגִּמְלוֹ, רַבָּה, à fama, à צַדִּיק, justus, à טוב, tum ejusdem classis וְגִּמְלוֹ bonum esse, à טוב, וְגִּמְלוֹ sepulchrum, à שְׂאוֹל: tum sibilantes cum mutis lingualibus וְגִּמְלוֹ aurum, à זָהָב, וְגִּמְלוֹ studuit, à חָפַץ, וְגִּמְלוֹ ligavit, à קָשַׁר, וְגִּמְלוֹ tres, à שְׁלֹשׁ, וְגִּמְלוֹ vidua, à אֶלְמָנָה.

§. 13. Serviles literæ sunt undecim, quot Hebræis: atque etiam eadem, nisi quod Dolath servile sit, & contra Schin radicale.

§. 14. Præfixa dantur quinque, וְגִּמְלוֹ & וְגִּמְלוֹ. Ex his וְגִּמְלוֹ cum Rebhozo particulis quibusdam solùm additur, וְגִּמְלוֹ hinc, וְגִּמְלוֹ statim, וְגִּמְלוֹ unquam; alias separatum וְגִּמְלוֹ usurpatur. Reliqua semper accedunt per scheva.

§. 15. Pro terminali puncto Rebhozo substituitur Petocho, quoties sequitur וְגִּמְלוֹ & וְגִּמְלוֹ radicale

§. 16.

§. 16. Chaldæorum Kametz in Zekopho  
abit:  $\text{כְּלֶמֶת}$  à  $\text{עֶלְמ}$  *seculum*. Eorundem pa-  
tach ultimo substituunt quandoque Rebho-  
zo,  $\text{מֶלֶךְ}$  à  $\text{מֶלֶךְ}$  *rex*.

§. 17. Duo schevata mobilia concurrere  
nequeunt, sed eorum prius mutatur in vo-  
calem, posterius fit quiescens. Vocalis autem  
illa est Petocho aut Rebhozo: priorem po-  
stulant præfixa omnia ante schevatas,  $\text{כְּמַלְאָכָא}$   
*in cælo*, posterior plerunque adhibetur pro  
chirek Chaldæorum ex hac lege oriundo,  
 $\text{בְּשַׂר בְּשַׂר אֱלֹהִים}$  *caro*. Sic  $\text{אֵתְּפַקֵּד אֱלֹהִים}$   
*visitatus fuit*. Posterius autem scheva quan-  
do abjicitur, prius redit.

§. 18. Gutturales dages non ferunt, at  
scheva simplex admittunt, tum mobile,  
 $\text{אֵלְמָדָר}$  *profundus*,  $\text{אֵלְמָדָר}$  *peccata*: tum  
mutum finale citra patach furtivum,  $\text{אֵלְמָדָר}$   
*Iesus*.

## SECTIO II. DE NOMINE ET PARTICULA.

§. 19. Genus Nominum aut Masculinum  
est, aut Fœmininum: in paucis Commune.  
Præter ea quæ Significatione Muliebria sunt,  
etiam

etiam alia nonnulla ejusdem generis in literam radicalem exeunt. Aliàs Fœminina desinunt.

I. In י servile, non tamen emphaticum, *יְהוָה* potentia.

II. In אֵל vel לֵו heemantica: quæ sæpe numero ל suum abjiciunt, quando absolutè usurpantur, extra constructionem regiminis vel affixionem. לֵו־אֵלִים אֵלִים bonitas, gratia, אֵלִים אֵלִים trabs.

Numeralia Cardinalia sub masculinâ terminatione fœminina sunt, sub muliebri autem virilia.

§. 20. Loco He demonstrativi Hebræorum nominibus à fine jungitur י emphaticum, usu tamen latiore: & quidem

Masculinis nudè: מִלְּאֵל מִלְּאֵל corruptio, אֵלֵּי אֵלֵּי arbor. Veruntamen י quiescens ante emphasin in Jud mobile transit. אֵלֵּי אֵלֵּי rubus, אֵלֵּי אֵלֵּי Dominus.

Fœmininis in radicalem literam vel in Thau servile terminatis, nude. אֵלֵּי אֵלֵּי via, אֵלֵּי אֵלֵּי regnum. Desinen-

sinentibus verò in **l**, mutato Olaph in Thau, & puncto antecedente in scheva, **ܠܘܠܐ**

**ܠܘܠܐ** *sapientia*, **ܠܘܠܐ** *locus*. Fini-

tis in **l** præcedente schevate, datâ ejus loco

terminatione **ܠܘܠܐ** *ebria*,

**ܠܘܠܐ** *misericors f.*

Fœminina orta à masculinis substantivis solam

emphaticam formam habent, quæ etiam pro abso-

lutâ usurpatur, à **ܠܘܠܐ** *puer*; dicitur

**ܠܘܠܐ** *puella*. Absoluta tamen locum habet,

quando vel in regimine occurrunt **ܠܘܠܐ**,

vel in pluralem flectuntur, **ܠܘܠܐ** *puella*.

Quædam **o** mobile ante **l** fœmininum consti-

tuunt in emphasi quiescens, **ܠܘܠܐ** *gast-*

*dium*, **ܠܘܠܐ** *verberatio*.

Quædam ante tertiam radicalem assument **o** :

**ܠܘܠܐ** *laus*.

§. 21: Motio Masculini in Fœmininum fit

1. In Substantivis additâ ad formam abso-

lutam syllaba **ܐ** : **ܠܘܠܐ** *filius*, **ܠܘܠܐ** *filia* :

**ܠܘܠܐ** *puer*, **ܠܘܠܐ** *puella*; **ܠܘܠܐ** *equus*;

**ܠܘܠܐ** *equa*.

*Errat hic cl. Auctor: ܐܠܘܠܐ enim dicitur in  
terminatio fœminina sed aucta per l em-  
phaticum unde l fœmin. Cabil in 2. For. Nomen  
ma utriusque fœmin. in his & similibus potius adhibita  
& absoluta fœm. ob gusionem; na se: ganderet cum forma  
masculina emphatica.*



Nomen **מַלְכָּה** *regina*, descendit à formâ emphaticâ masculinâ, demtâ emphasi: pariterque quæ formantur à finitis in **אֵל**. **בְּנֵי אֵל** *puer*, **בְּתוּלָה** *puella*.

2. In Adjectivis ad eandem formam absolutam adscita terminatione foeminina **אֵל**: **בְּנֵי אֵל** *sapiens m. & f.* **בְּנֵי אֵל** *peregrinus, a.* Sed Adjectiva in **אֵל** quiescens finita, mutant ultimam ante terminationem foemininam in Jud mobile, **בְּתוּלָה** *stultus, a*, **בְּנֵי אֵל** *mundus, a.* Adjectiva autem terminata in **אֵל** heemanticum adsciscunt ante terminationem foemininam Jud mobile, **בְּנֵי אֵל** *misericors m. & f.*

§. 22. Forma emphatica Masculinorum ab eâ quæ Foemininis absoluta est non discrepat in Adjectivis; distinctio autem à constructione petenda est: **בְּנֵי אֵל** *bonus*, **בְּנֵי אֵל** *bona*: **בְּנֵי אֵל** *excelsus*, **בְּנֵי אֵל** *excelsa*: **בְּנֵי אֵל** *ebrius m. emph. & ebria f. abs.* Quæ in **אֵל** exeunt differentiam habent in foeminino, **בְּנֵי אֵל** *adjutor*, **בְּנֵי אֵל** *adjutrix*.

§. 23.

§. 23. Dualem plurali reddere solenne est. Imitantur illum quatuor in 𐤀 excuntia:

𐤀𐤃 duo, 𐤀𐤃𐤀 dua, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃 ducenti, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀  
Egyptus.

Pluralis Masculinorum desinit in 𐤀. Formatur à singulari emphatico, demtâ empha-

si, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀 vir. Nam rei reprobant formare plur. absolute forma à singulari emphatico. Dem observare in sequentibus.

Quæcunque in singulari absoluto exeunt in l radicale præcedente Rebhozo, vel in 𐤀; hisce terminationibus amissis habent 𐤀 in

plurali, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃 𐤀 puer, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃 𐤀 ebrius, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃 𐤀 habitatio.

Pluralis Fœmininorum <sup>(a)</sup> terminatur in 𐤀. Formatur à singulari absoluto, ablato 𐤀 fœ-

minino, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀 laus, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀 virgo. Quæ desinunt in terminationem masculinam, fle-

ctuntur à singulari emphatico more masculinorum, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀 anima.

Formæ in 𐤀 exeuntes hoc amittunt, & antecedaneas literas quiescentes movent, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀 regnum, 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀

(a) Admittenda hic est altera terminatio plur. form. 𐤀𐤃𐤀𐤃𐤀 confessio: in 2<sup>o</sup> atq; tum in sequentibus via erant fu. cillima. Observandum vero est illam in 1<sup>o</sup> tantum adhiberi in fur. & 2<sup>o</sup> ma absoluta §. 24: hanc atm in 2<sup>o</sup> in absoluta tere nuna. at in emphasi, regimi. na a assipione semper.

§. 24. Plurali Emphasis accedens Masculinorum quidem  $\text{ע}^{\text{מ}}$  mutat in  $\text{א}$ .  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים}$  viri,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  peregrini. Eorundem  $\text{ע}^{\text{מ}}$  in  $\text{נָ}$  vertit,  $\text{אֲנָשֵׁי דָּוִד}$  Domini.

Attamen I.  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים}$  faciunt sequentia,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  pectora,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  fragmenta. II.  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים}$  habent ista,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  filii, sic  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  pecunia,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  modi,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  ubera. III.  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  aqua, &  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  caeli, hâc formâ tantum occurrunt.

Fœmininorum autem  $\text{ע}^{\text{מ}}$  in  $\text{נָ}^{\text{(א)}}$  mutat,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  anima,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  preces.

Anomalix in formatione Pluralis numeri observandæ veniunt istæ.

I. Masculina nonnulla pluralem habent terminationis fœmininæ: hæc autem plerunque Waw mobile, rarius He, adsciscunt ante terminationem pluralem,

$\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  cor,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  Dominus,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  pater,  $\text{אֲנָשִׁים בְּעָרִים}$  nox.

N. S. Duplex hic admittit terminat. plural. fœminina altera II. Fœ-  
in  $\text{ע}^{\text{מ}}$  & altera in  $\text{נָ}^{\text{(א)}}$  confusio. Et erit finis, Ego est finis hoc tenen-  
Dum & alij hunc formatio plural. fœm. hunc cum emphasi hunc  
cum affixis est facilissima.

II. Fœminina nonnulla pluralem habent terminationis masculinæ: *חֲבֵרָה* hordeum, *לַחְיֵי* later.

III. Quædam geminum pluralem ex se formant, sed variatâ significatione: *עֵינַי* oculus, *אָזְנוֹ* auris, *יָדַי* manus, *קַרְנֵי* cornu, sub formâ masculinâ de animatis, propriè, sub fœmininâ de inanimis, metaphoricè usurpantur, *חַיֵּי* oculi, & *מַעְיָנֵי* fontes: *יָמֵי* tempora, & *אֶתְנַי* vice, *עֲשָׂרִים* dies non ultra decem, *עֲשָׂרִים* plures decem diebus.

IV. Nomina quædam Singulari carent, usitata tantùm in numero multitudinis, *חַיֵּי* vita, *מַעְיָנֵי* fluctus, *מִסְרֵי* miserationes.

V. Sub unâ terminatione Singularia & Pluralia sunt, punctis Ribbui duntaxat distinguendis, *חֲמֵשׁ* equi, *רֶמֶשׂ* reptile, *בָּרֶשֶׁת* grex, *בָּרֶשֶׁת* armentum, *רֶמֶשׂ* volucris, *בָּרֶשֶׁת* jumentum, *אִישׁ* homo, *שָׁמַיִם* cælum. At *שָׁמַיִם* juramentum, singulare est, etiam præsentè Ribbui.

§. 25: Casus interdum particulis variantur. Indicat autem Genitivum *וְשֵׁי*

gladii; Dativum & Accusativum  $\Delta$ ,  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   
*gladio & gladium.* Vocativum aliquando  
 emphasis, aut particula  $\text{O}$   $\text{O}$ . Ablativum  
 $\Delta$ ,  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  à *gladio.* Ablativum in-  
 strumenti  $\Delta$ ,  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  *gladio.*

§. 26. Regimen non admittit formam  
 emphaticam, nisi intercedat  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   
*Spiritus sanctitatis.* quid sit? Tunc d' amplius e regimen est  
 verbum est omisum est ubi idem e uerbi  
 dicere: Spiritus qui est sancti tunc

Poscit autem Regimen in Masculinorum  
 singulari formam absolutam,  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   
*servus regis,*  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  *opus Dei.* In eorun-  
 dem plurali  $\Delta$  pro  $\Delta$  &  $\Delta$  pro  $\Delta$   
 $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  *reges terra,* à  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  &  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   
 invocantes nomen eius, à  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$ .

Idem Regimen in Foemininorum singula-  
 ri mutat  $\Delta$  in  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  *respi-*  
*ratio, anima.* At terminationes in  $\Delta$  invaria-  
 tas relinquit,  $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$   $\Delta$  *confessio oris.*

In istorum plurali tollit 1° de formâ em-

phaticæ. hæc est observatio si alteram illam terminationem  
 plural. form. in 2° admittit de qua pag. 64. in fine.

phaticâ , *לְבִרְכָּתֵי דְּיְהוָה בְּרִכּוֹת דְּיְהוָה* *benedictiones Dei,*  
à *לְבִרְכָּתֵי דְּיְהוָה*.

§. 27. Affixa junguntur per propria puncta Singularibus utriusque generis & Pluralibus foemininis emphaticæ formæ demtâ

emphasi , *רַב־מַלְכֵי רַב־מַלְכֵי רַב־מַלְכֵי* *rex*  
*רַב־מַלְכֵי רַב־מַלְכֵי רַב־מַלְכֵי* *sa-*

*piencia tua.* *וְיָבִיאוּ לָנוּ בְּיָמֵינוּ*

*virgines nostra.* Supervacuum erit formam emphaticam hic in subsidium vocare si de singulari observas id p. 61. in fin. & 63 in medio, de plurali in p. 64 in fin. annotatum est.

Pluralibus masculinis sub formâ regimi-

nis , *רַב־מַלְכֵי רַב־מַלְכֵי רַב־מַלְכֵי*

*reges tui.* & quæ in *וְיָבִיאוּ* exeunt jam suum.

*וְיָבִיאוּ* fervant, jam aliorum *וְיָבִיאוּ* imitantur ,

*וְיָבִיאוּ* & *וְיָבִיאוּ* *revelati*

*nostri.*

Participiis eâdem ratione quâ Nominibus affixa accedunt.

§. 27. Terminale punctum Petocho & Rebhozo formæ absolutæ , in emphasi, motione adjectivorum , declinatione, & affixione tollitur , substituto sche-



pare, *אָמַנְסַא* *amans*. *חַבְּבָא*

*servus*. *גוּבְּרֵי* *corpus ejus*.

§ 29. Penultima vocalis formæ absolute nunquam variatur, *אֲגֻנְסַא* *agnus*, *סַדְּוֵסַא* *sacerdos*.

§ 30. Forma *פֵּטוֹכּוֹ* in iisdem incrementis Jud schevato præmittit Petocho. *פֵּטוֹכּוֹ* *virtus, robur*.

Solum *בֵּיתוֹ* *domus* in regimine facit *בֵּיתוֹ*.

§ 31. Forma *זֵרָא* transponit vocalem suam, *זֵרָא* *ira*, *זֵרָא* *sanctitas*.

§ 32. Monosyllaba in Rebhozo, vel in Petocho ob *בֵּיתוֹ*, retinent suam vocalem, si sint ex defectivis secunda, *בֵּיתוֹ* *cor*: alias eam in scheva mutant, *בֵּיתוֹ* *sanguis*. Monosyllaborum Ozozo crebrò manet, *בֵּיתוֹ* *locus*, *בֵּיתוֹ* *os*. interdum mutatur in *וֵ* diphthongescens, *בֵּיתוֹ* *dies*, *בֵּיתוֹ* *terminus*.

§ 33.

§. 33. Pronomina separata sunt, Personalia,

1. pers. Com. { Sing. *אני* *ego*.  
 Plur. *אנחנו* *nos*.

2. Pers. { Masc. { Sing. *אתה* *tu m.*  
 Plur. *אתם* *vos, m.*  
 Fem. { Sing. *את* *tu f.*  
 Plur. *אתן* *vos f.*

3. Pers. { Masc. { Sing. *הוא* *ipse*, *הוא* *ille*.  
 Plur. *הם*, *הן*, *היא*  
*illi, ipsi.*  
 Fem. { Sing. *היא* *ipsa*, *היא* *illa*.  
 Plur. *היא* & *היא*  
*illa, ipsa,*

Demonstrativa, M. *הוא* *ille*, *הוא*  
*illi*. F. *היא* *illa*, *היא* *illa*.

Interrogativum Personæ Com. *מי* *quis*,  
*מה* *qua*? Masc. *מי* *quis*? Fem. *מה* *qua*?  
 Plur. Com. *מי* *qui*, *מה* *qua*?



2. Pers. } Plur. { M.  $\text{שָׁלַח}$  per scheva.  $\text{שָׁלַחֵם}$   
 $\text{שָׁלַחֵם}, \text{שָׁלַחֵם}$   
 Fem.  $\text{שָׁלַחַת}$  per scheva.  $\text{שָׁלַחַתֵּם}$   
 $\text{שָׁלַחַתֵּם}, \text{שָׁלַחַתֵּם}$

3. Pers. } Sing. { Masc.  $\text{שָׁלַח}$  per " ,  $\text{שָׁלַחֵם}$   
 $\text{שָׁלַחֵם}, \text{שָׁלַחֵם}$   
 Fem.  $\text{שָׁלַחַת}$  per " ,  $\text{שָׁלַחַתֵּם}$   
 $\text{שָׁלַחַתֵּם}, \text{שָׁלַחַתֵּם}$   
 Plur. { Masc.  $\text{שָׁלַחוּ}$  per scheva.  $\text{שָׁלַחוּם}$   
 $\text{שָׁלַחוּם}, \text{שָׁלַחוּם}$   
 Fem.  $\text{שָׁלַחְתֵּן}$  per scheva.  $\text{שָׁלַחְתֵּנָם}$   
 $\text{שָׁלַחְתֵּנָם}, \text{שָׁלַחְתֵּנָם}$

Pluralibus Masculinis,  $\text{שָׁלַחְתֵּם}$  *reges.*

1. Pers. C. { Sing  $\text{שָׁלַח}$  per  $\text{ש}$  excluso Jud plurali cum  
 suo puncto  $\text{שָׁלַחֵם}$   
 Plur. nudè,  $\text{שָׁלַחְתֵּם}$

2. Pers. { Sing. { Masc.  $\text{שָׁלַחְתָּ}$  nudè,  $\text{שָׁלַחְתָּם}$   
 Fem.  $\text{שָׁלַחְתְּ}$  nudè  $\text{שָׁלַחְתְּנָם}$   
 Plur. { Masc.  $\text{שָׁלַחְתֶּם}$  nudè,  $\text{שָׁלַחְתֶּם}$   
 Fem.  $\text{שָׁלַחְתֵּינָם}$  nudè,  $\text{שָׁלַחְתֵּינָם}$

Masc.





אָדוֹאָר frater ejus, אִשְׁתּוֹ סוֹכֵר socer ejus f. At-  
tamen cum affixo 1. pers. singulari analogia  
observatur, nisi quod Petocho in prioribus  
duobus mutetur in Zekopho, אָבִי pater me-  
us, אָדוֹאָר frater meus, אִשְׁתּוֹ סוֹכֵר socer meus.

§. 36. Particulæ quædam affixa adsciscunt  
more nominum. Imitantur autem.

I. Singularia : אֲדָמָה ad, apud, אֲדָמָה  
contra, (quod cum affixis aliis quam 1. pers.  
sing. aut 2. vel 3. pers. pluralibus postponit  
literæ א, אֲדָמָה contra te, ) אֲדָמָה cum, &c.

II. Masculina pluralia, אֲדָמָה inter,  
אֲדָמָה solum, אֲדָמָה circum, אֲדָמָה pro,  
אֲדָמָה coram, אֲדָמָה super, אֲדָמָה apud, אֲדָמָה  
ante, אֲדָמָה vel אֲדָמָה sub, &c. Item duo ver-  
ba Substantiva אֲדָמָה est, & אֲדָמָה non est.

III. Foeminina pluralia אֲדָמָה propter,  
adscito nimirum אֲדָמָה, אֲדָמָה propter  
ipsum.

SECTIO

SECTIO III. DE VERBO.

§. 37. Verbum tribus Conjugationibus variatur, quarum singulae Activum & Passivum habent.

1. Pehal ,	פֶּהַל	Ethpehel ,	פֶּהֶלְךָ
2. Pahel ,	פָּהַל	Ethpahal ,	פָּהֶלְךָ
3. Aphel ,	פֶּהֶלְךָ	Ettaphal ,	פֶּהֶלְךָ

§. 28. Terminale punctum Conjugationum ac temporum corripitur in scheva, in Præteritorum tertiâ personâ foemininâ & primâ communi singularibus, nec non in Futurorum secunda foemininâ singulari & secunda ac tertia utriusque generis pluralibus. Aliàs constanter manet.

Excipiuntur Verba Quiescentiâ mediâ radicali, quæ terminale punctum in primâ & tertia conjugatione nusquam mutant.

§. 39. Præteritorum tertia foeminina singularis formatur à masculina addito ז', פֶּהֶלְךָ ז', פֶּהֶלְךָ ז' : & differt à prima singulari communi, quæ hujus loco addit ל', לִפְהֶלְךָ.

Secun-



وَقَدْ سَأَلَ سَأَلًا سَأَلًا سَأَلًا سَأَلًا سَأَلًا سَأَلًا  
 pl. f. سَأَلًا سَأَلًا سَأَلًا سَأَلًا سَأَلًا سَأَلًا  
 pl. f.

§. 43. Futurum flectitur ab Imperativo per  
 Præformantes & Afformantes, quæ sunt

Præformantes  $\Delta$ , quarum primam singu-  
 larem,  $\angle$  secundam utriusque generis & nu-  
 meri, itemque tertiam foemininam singula-  
 rem,  $\text{ا}$  tertiam singularem masculinam, nec  
 non primam ac tertiam generis utriusque  
 plurales designat: Punctorum distinctio hîc  
 omnino observanda est ex §. 10.  $\text{سَأَلًا}$   
 est 3. masc. sing. &  $\text{سَأَلًا}$  1. com. plur.

Afformantes autem tertiæ foemininæ sin-  
 gularis  $\text{سَأَلًا}$ ,  $\text{سَأَلًا}$ . Secundæ foemininæ  
 singularis  $\text{سَأَلًا}$   $\text{سَأَلًا}$ . Secundæ & ter-  
 tiæ pluralium masculinarum  $\text{سَأَلًا}$ ,  $\text{سَأَلًا}$   
 $\text{سَأَلًا}$ , foemininarum  $\text{سَأَلًا}$ ,  $\text{سَأَلًا}$   
 $\text{سَأَلًا}$ .

§. 44. Passiva omnia habent characte-  
 rem  $\Delta$ : cuius  $\angle$  (modo geminandum non  
 sit) primæ sibilanti postponitur,  $\text{سَأَلًا}$

f

reper-

reperitus est, & post 1 in 2, post 3 in 6 mutatur,

אָפּוֹרִי justificatus fuit, אָפּוֹרִי complacitum fuit.

Imperativi omnium Passivorum primæ radicali tribuuntur, secundæ subducunt lineolam ex §. 10.

caute ne confundat hanc lineolam cum linea de cultante de qua §. 10. num. 2. p. 55 sed vid. p. 57 num. 4.

§. 45. Conjugatio Prima Verborum perfectorum, (quæ, sicut apud Hebræos, tribus literis radicalibus constant, iisque semper præsentibus, & semper mobilibus,) in Activo Pehal hoc modo flectitur: Præteritum habet sub radicali primâ scheva, ad secundam pe-

tocho, אָפּוֹרִי emit, אָפּוֹרִי congregavit, אָפּוֹרִי obstupuit.

Verba intransitiva; primamve א aut mediam ל habentia, in Rebhozo exeunt, אָפּוֹרִי timuit, אָפּוֹרִי esuriit, אָפּוֹרִי doluit. Solum אָפּוֹרִי horruit cum Ozozo est.

Participii præsentis seu Benoni puncta sunt Zekopho & Rebhozo, אָפּוֹרִי.

Participium præteritum seu Pehil habet puncta scheva & Chebhozo, אָפּוֹרִי.

Pro scheva interdum est Petocho, potissimum in intransitivis, אָפּוֹרִי egressus, אָפּוֹרִי quod deest.

Imperativus desinit in Ozozo, אָפּוֹרִי  
per-

*perficere*. Interdum in Rebhozo, Ⲫⲓⲃ *fac.*

Verba intransitiva plerunque, inchoata Jud semper, exeunt in Petocho, Ⲫⲓⲃ *time*, Ⲫⲓⲃ *cura*,

Ⲫⲓⲃ *interroga.*

Futurum sequitur terminationem Imperativi.

Passivum Ethpehel terminatur in Rebhozo, Ⲫⲓⲃ *datus fuit*, Ⲫⲓⲃ *crucifixus fuit.*

Quando Rebhozo ob accessum afformantium in scheva abit, prima radicalis accipit Petocho, aut si media fuerit Ⲫ assumit Rebhozo, Ⲫⲓⲃ *imputatum est*, Ⲫⲓⲃ *subterfugi.*

§. 46. Conjugatio Secunda characterem habet dages in radicali mediâ, quod ante se petocho postulat.

Dages istud concipiendum est, sola Begadcephath Kuschoi accipiunt, Ⲫⲓⲃ *accepit.*

Activum Pahel exit ubique in Rebhozo, præterquam in Participio præterito Pehil, quod Petocho habet.

Passivum Ethpahal ubique finitur in Petocho.

§. 47. Conjugatio Tertia in Activo Aphel possidet characterem Ⲫ cum petocho, cujus exclusi vocalē servant characteres tem-

porum. Terminans vocalis est Rebhozo, in Pehil Petocho.

Passivum Ettaphal  $\angle$  geminat scriptione, & posterius semper sustinet vocalem characteristicam petocho. Terminatio autem est

Petocho.  $\text{פֶּטוֹחַ} \text{ } \text{פֶּטוֹחַ} \text{ } \text{פֶּטוֹחַ} \text{ } \text{פֶּטוֹחַ} \text{ } \text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$  traditus est.

Posterius  $\angle$  adhibetur euphoniae gratiâ, loco  $\text{פ}$  ex Activo retinendi. In personis Futuri à  $\angle$  characteristico inchoatis, ne tria  $\angle$  concurrant, medium omittitur, & tertio per dages insertum censetur.

$\text{פֶּטוֹחַ} \text{ } \text{פֶּטוֹחַ} \text{ } \text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$  pro  $\text{פֶּטוֹחַ} \text{ } \text{פֶּטוֹחַ} \text{ } \text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$  propositus fuit. Quorum media est  $\text{פ}$  in Conjugatione tertiâ jam planè illud negligunt, jam primæ radicali præmittunt  $\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$  pro  $\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$  benefac,  $\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$  pro  $\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$  benefaciet, à  $\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$  bonus fuit.

## Paradigma Verborum Perfectorum.

### Prima Conjugatio.

#### Activum PEHAL.

##### Præteritum.

f.	Sing.	m.
	$\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$	$\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$ 3.
	$\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$	$\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$ 2.
Com.		$\text{פֶּטוֹחַ}$ 1.

f. Plu-

	f.	Plur.	m.
	ܩܘܪܝܢܐ		ܩܘܪܝܢܐ 3.
	ܩܘܪܝܢܐܝܬܐ		ܩܘܪܝܢܐܝܬܐ 2.
Com.	ܩܘܪܝܢܐ	vel.	ܩܘܪܝܢܐ 1.

*Benoni.*

	f.	Sing.	m.
	ܩܘܪܝܢܐ		ܩܘܪܝܢܐ

	f.	Plur.	m.
	ܩܘܪܝܢܐܝܬܐ		ܩܘܪܝܢܐܝܬܐ

*Pehil.*

	f.	Sing.	m.
	ܩܘܪܝܢܐ		ܩܘܪܝܢܐ

	f.	Plur.	m.
	ܩܘܪܝܢܐܝܬܐ		ܩܘܪܝܢܐܝܬܐ

*Infinitivus.*

ܩܘܪܝܢܐ

*Imperativus.*

	f.	Sing.	m.
	ܩܘܪܝܢܐ		ܩܘܪܝܢܐ

	f.	Plur.	m.
	ܩܘܪܝܢܐܝܬܐ		ܩܘܪܝܢܐܝܬܐ

f 3

*Futu-*



*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.	
	يَجْعَلُ	يَجْعَلُ	3.
	يَجْعَلِينَ	يَجْعَلُونَ	2.
Com.		يَجْعَلُونَ	1.
f.	Plur.	m.	
	يَجْعَلِينَ	يَجْعَلُونَ	3.
	يَجْعَلِينَ	يَجْعَلُونَ	2.
Com.		يَجْعَلُونَ	1.

## Passivum ETHPEHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.	
	اَلْجَعِلُ	اَلْجَعِلُ	3.
	اَلْجَعِلِينَ	اَلْجَعِلُونَ	2.
Com.		اَلْجَعِلُونَ	1.
f.	Plur.	m.	
	اَلْجَعِلِينَ	اَلْجَعِلُونَ	3.
	اَلْجَعِلِينَ	اَلْجَعِلُونَ	2.
Com.	جَعِلُوا	اَلْجَعِلُونَ	1.

*Participium.*

f.	Sing.	m.
	جَاعِلَةٌ	جَاعِلٌ

f. Plur.

f. Plur. m.

طاففت طافون

*Infinitivus.*

طافون

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

يا طافون يا طافون

f. Plur. m.

يا طافون يا طافون

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

يا طافون 3.  
يا طافون 2.

Com. يا طافون 1.

f. Plur. m.

يا طافون 3.  
يا طافون 2.

Com. يا طافون 1.

Secunda Conjugatio.

Activum PAHEL.

*Prateritum.*

f. Sing. m.

فاهلت فاهل 3.

f 4

فاهل



*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.	
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	3.
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	2.
Com.		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	1.

f.	Plur.	m.	
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	3.
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	2.
Com.		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	1.

Passivum ETHPAHAL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.	
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	3.
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	2.
Com.		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	1.

f.	Plur.	m.	
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	3.
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	2.
Com.		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	1.

*Participium.*

f.	Sing.	m.	
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	
f.	Plur.	m.	
ܐܘܩܘܡܐ		ܐܘܩܘܡܐ	



## SYNOPSIS

*Infinitivus.*

يَاكْفُرُونَ

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

يَاكْفُرِي يَاكْفُرْ

f. Plur. m.

يَاكْفُرْنَ يَاكْفُرُوا

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

يَاكْفُرِينَ يَاكْفُرُ 3.

يَاكْفُرِينَ يَاكْفُرْ 2.

Com. يَاكْفُرْ 1.

f. Plur. m.

يَاكْفُرْنَ يَاكْفُرُونَ 3.

يَاكْفُرْنَ يَاكْفُرُوا 2.

Com. يَاكْفُرُوا 1.

## Tertia Conjugatio

Activum APHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f. Sing. m.

أَكْفُرْتِ أَكْفُرْتُ 3.

أَكْفُرْتِ 2.

أَجْرٌ 2. أَجْرٌ 2.

Com. أَجْرٌ 1.

f. Plur. m.

أَجْرٌ 3. أَجْرٌ 3.

أَجْرٌ 2. أَجْرٌ 2.

Com. أَجْرٌ 1.

*Benoni.*

f. Sing. m.

بَنُونٌ 2. بَنُونٌ 2.

f. Plur. m.

بَنُونٌ 2. بَنُونٌ 2.

*Pehil.*

f. Sing. m.

بَهْلٌ 2. بَهْلٌ 2.

f. Plur. m.

بَهْلٌ 2. بَهْلٌ 2.

*Infinitivus.*

بَهْلٌ 2.

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

بَهْلٌ 2. بَهْلٌ 2.

f. Plur. m.

بَهْلٌ 2. بَهْلٌ 2.

*Enth.*



*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
أَجْعَلِي	أَجْعَلُ	3.
أَجْعَلِينَ	أَجْعَلِي	2.
Com.	أَجْعَلِي	1.
f.	Plur.	m.
أَجْعَلِي	أَجْعَلُونَ	3.
أَجْعَلِينَ	أَجْعَلُونَ	2.
Com.	أَجْعَلُونَ	1.

## ETTAPHAL.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
أَجْعَلْتِي	أَجْعَلْتَ	3.
أَجْعَلْتِي	أَجْعَلْتِي	2.
Com.	أَجْعَلْتِي	1.
f.	Plur.	m.
أَجْعَلْتِي	أَجْعَلْتُمْ	3.
أَجْعَلْتِي	أَجْعَلْتُمْ	2.
Com.	أَجْعَلْتُمْ	1.

*Participium.*

f.	Sing.	m.
أَجْعَلِي	أَجْعَلِي	

f. Plur.

f. Plur. m.

יָדַעְתִּי      יָדְעוּ

*Infinitivus.*

יָדַעְתִּי

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

יָדְעִי      יָדַע

f. Plur. m.

יָדְעוּנִי      יָדְעוּ

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

יָדְעִי      יָדַעְתִּי 3.

יָדְעוּנִי      יָדְעוּ 2.

Com.      יָדַעְתִּי 1.

f. Plur. m.

יָדְעוּנִי      יָדְעוּנִי 3.

יָדְעוּנִי      יָדְעוּנִי 2.

Com.      יָדְעוּנִי 1.

§. 48. Inchoata Nun ( & duo incipien-  
tia à Jud, יָדַעְתִּי *novit*, & יָדַעְתִּי *sedit* ) sequen-  
te dageffabili, primam radicalem schevate  
muto notandam, sequenti per dages implici-  
tum inferunt. Fit istud in Infinitivo & Futu-  
ro Pehal, & per universam conjugationem  
tertiam. In

In Imperativo Pehal prima per aphæresin tollitur, לֹדֵם *descende*, אֲסֹדֵם *adscende*, שֶׁרֵם *disperge*. Sic וְסִיטוֹ *scito*, אֲסִידֵם *sede*.

Alibi omnia habent regularia.

P E H A L.

*Infinitivus.*

אֲסִידֵם

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם

f. Plur. m.

אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם 3.

אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם 2.

Com. אֲסִידֵם 1.

f. Plur. m.

אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם 3.

אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם 2.

Com. אֲסִידֵם 1.

A P H E L.

&c. אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם *Præterit.*

&c. אֲסִידֵם אֲסִידֵם *Benoni.*

*Peheil.*



&c.	طَفَا	طَفَا	<i>Pehil.</i>
		طَفَا	<i>Infinis.</i>
&c.	أَفِي	أَفِي	<i>Imperat.</i>
&c.	أَفِي	أَفِي	<i>Futur.</i>

ETTAPHAL.

&c.	أَفَا	أَفَا	<i>Præterit.</i>
&c.	أَفَا	أَفَا	<i>Particip.</i>
		أَفَا	<i>Infinis.</i>
&c.	أَفَا	أَفَا	<i>Imperat.</i>
&c.	أَفَا	أَفَا	<i>Futur.</i>

§. 49, Geminantia mediam radicalem in participio præterito Pehal, in toto Ethpehel, nec non in Conjugatione secundâ totâ analogâ sunt.

In Benoni Pehal sing. mascul. loco mediæ assumitur ل, quod in motione & declinatione liberè adest vel abest. مَيْسِي pro مَيْسِي *misereus*, مَيْسِي pro مَيْسِي *foem.*

Aliàs media ejicitur unâ cum puncto antecedente, & compensatur per dages, quod tribuitur vel tertiæ radicali, si nulla characteristica antecesserit, & vox augeatur à fine. مَيْسِي *accense sunt*, attamen si tertia fuerit schevata, dages

dages negligitur.  $\text{פָּסַחְנוּ}$  *passi sumus*. Vel primæ radicali, quoties antecedit characteristica,  $\text{אֲפֹסֵחַ}$  *incurvabis te*.  $\text{פָּסַחְ$  *concupiscere*.

Imperativus Ettaphal lineolam subducit primæ.

## P E H A L.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
$\text{פָּסַחְ}$		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$ 3.
$\text{פָּסַחְ}$		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$ 2.
Com.		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$ 1.
f.	Plur.	m.
$\text{פָּסַחְ}$ , $\text{פָּסַחְ}$		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$ 3.
$\text{פָּסַחְ}$		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$ 2.
Com.		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$ 1.

*Benoni.*

f.	Sing.	m.
$\text{פָּסַחְ}$		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$
f.	Plur.	m.
$\text{פָּסַחְ}$		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$

*Pehil.*

f.	Sing.	m.
$\text{פָּסַחְ}$		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$
f.	Plur.	m.
$\text{פָּסַחְ}$		$\text{פָּסַחְ}$

*Infi.*

*Infinitivus.*

يَدْرِبُ

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

يَدْرِبِي 3.

f. Plur. m.

يَدْرِبِي 2.  
يَدْرِبِي 1.

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

يَدْرِبِي 3.

يَدْرِبِي 2.

Com. يَدْرِبِي 1.

f. Plur. m.

يَدْرِبِي 3.

يَدْرِبِي 2.

Com. يَدْرِبِي 1.

APHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f. Sing. m.

أَدْرَبِي 3.

أَدْرَبِي 2.

Com. أَدْرَبِي 1.

g

f. Plur.



SYNOPSIS

	f.	Plur.	m.
	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ 3.
	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ 2.
Com.	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ 1.

*Benoni.*

	f.	Sing.	m.
	قَبِيْ	قَبِيْ	قَبِيْ
	f.	Plur.	m.
	قَبِيْ	قَبِيْ	قَبِيْ

*Pehil.*

	f.	Sing.	m.
	قَبِيْ	قَبِيْ	قَبِيْ
	f.	Plur.	m.
	قَبِيْ	قَبِيْ	قَبِيْ

*Infinitivus.*

قَبِيْ

*Imperativus.*

	f.	Sing.	m.
	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ
	f.	Plur.	m.
	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ

*Futurum.*

	f.	Sing.	m.
	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ	أَيُّوْ 3.

أَيُّوْ

Com. Plut. m.

Com.

2.  
1.

f.

Plut.

m.

Com.

3.

Com.

2.

Com.

1.

ETTAPHAL.

&c. Prateritum.

&c. Participium.

Infinitivus.

&c. Imperativus.

&c. Futurum.

§. 50. Prima Olaph schevate muto insi-  
gnienda in Pehal quiescit in Rebhozo, si Im-  
perativus & Futurum exeant in օ, li-  
gare, liga: sin in Petocho desinant, in  
Chebhozo, disces, dicere.

l radicale perit antecedente l futuri, ibo.

In Pehil & Imperativo terminationis օ pri-  
ma l loco schevatis mobilis habet Petocho,



cum alias ( juxta §. 6. ) sumat Rebhozo.

إجدي *perditus*, أمده *claude*, اظن *dic*.

In Conjugationum Primæ & Secundæ Passivis aut analogiam sequitur, اياي *coa-*

*ctus fuit*, اياي *comesus est*; aut elisa com-

pensatur euphoniæ ergò geminatione ل characteristici, اياي *clausum est*, اياي *ingemit*.

In Pahel subinde tollitur migrante vocali ad characteristicam schevatam, اياي &

اياي *docens*.

In Conjugatione Tertiâ Olaph mutatur in Wavv mobile diphthongescens cum præcedente Petocho, اياي *differens*.

Amittunt Olaph in Imperativo Pehal, اياي *abiit* & اياي *venit*, unde dicitur اياي *abi* & اياي *veni*. Verbum اياي *venit* in Conjugatione tertiâ Olaph mutat in Jud mobile, اياي *adduxit*.

### PEHAL.

&c.	اياي	اياي	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	اياي	اياي	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	اياي	اياي	<i>Pehil.</i>

*Infin.*

	ط ا د	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	أ د ه	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	ي ا د ه	<i>Futurum.</i>

ETHPEHEL.

&c.	أ ا د ه	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	ط ا د ه	<i>Participium.</i>
	ط ا د ه	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	&c. أ ا د ه	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	ي ا د ه	<i>Futurum.</i>

PAHEL.

&c.	أ ا د ه	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	ط ا د ه	<i>Benoni.</i>
	&c. ط ا د ه	<i>Pehil.</i>
	ط ا د ه	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	أ ا د ه	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	ي ا د ه	<i>Futurum.</i>

ETHPAHAL.

&c.	أ ا د ه	<i>Præteritum.</i>
&c.	ط ا د ه	<i>Participium.</i>
	ط ا د ه	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	g 3	<i>Imperat.</i>

&c. אִלְאִי *Imperativus.*  
 &c. יִבְאִי לְאִלְאִי *Futurum.*

## A P H E L.

&c. אִבְלִי אִבְלִי *Præteritum.*

&c. פִּבְלִי פִּבְלִי *Benoni.*

&c. פִּבְלִי *Pehil.*

פִּבְלִי *Infinitivus.*

&c. אִבְלִי אִבְלִי *Imperativus.*

&c. יִבְלִי לְאִבְלִי *Futurum.*

## E T T A P H A L.

&c. אִבְלִי לְאִבְלִי *Præteritum.*

&c. אִבְלִי אִבְלִי *Participium.*

אִבְלִי אִבְלִי *Infinitivus.*

&c. אִבְלִי *Imperativus.*

&c. יִבְלִי לְאִבְלִי *Futurum.*

§. 51. Prima Jud Schevate muto insigniendi post characteristicam in Pehal mutatur in Olaph, quiescens in Chebhozo.

אִלְאִי *hereditare*, אִלְאִי *curabitur.*

Aliquando | omittitur, אִלְאִי, *pariant.*

Uni-

Unicum  $\text{דָּתָה}$  *dedit*, primam in Imperativo  
Pehal amittit,  $\text{דָּתָה}$  *da*.

In Conjugatione Tertia mutatur in Waw  
diphthongescens cum Petocho.  $\text{אָתָּתָה}$  *addidit*,  
 $\text{אָתָּתָהּ}$  *additus fuit*.

Interdum in Aphel Jud manet.  $\text{אָתָּתָהּ}$  *lactavit*,  $\text{אָתָּתָהּ}$   
*ejulavit*.

Analoga sunt in Pehal präteritum (cujus  
finis est Rebhozo  $\text{יָלַדָהּ}$  *peperit*,  $\text{יָלַדָהּ}$  *aruit*, )  
utrumque participium, & imperativus.  
Præterea Ethpehel, Pahel & Ethpahal.

PEHAL.

$\text{יָלַדָהּ}$  *Infinitivus.*

&c.  $\text{יָלַדָהּ}$   $\text{יָלַדָהּ}$  *Futurum.*

APHEL.

&c.  $\text{אָתָּתָהּ}$   $\text{אָתָּתָהּ}$  *Præteritum.*

&c.  $\text{פָּתָהּ}$   $\text{פָּתָהּ}$  *Benoni.*

&c.  $\text{פָּתָהּ}$  *Pehil.*

	&c.	פֶּהֱלִי	<i>Pehil.</i>
		פֶּהֱלִי	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
&c.	אֶהְיֶה	אֶהְיֶה	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	אֶהְיֶה	יִהְיֶה	<i>Futurum.</i>

## I T T A P H A L.

&c.	אֶהְיֶה	אֶהְיֶה	<i>Præteritum.</i>
	&c.	אֶהְיֶה	<i>Participium.</i>
		אֶהְיֶה	<i>Infinitivus.</i>
	&c.	אֶהְיֶה	<i>Imperativus.</i>
&c.	אֶהְיֶה	יִהְיֶה	<i>Futurum.</i>

§. 52. Media Waw quiescens in Conjugationibus Primâ & Tertiâ ejicitur unâ cum puncto præcedente, *וַיִּשְׂמַח* intuitus est.

Quædam Waw mobile servant, & analogiam sequuntur verborum perfectorum, *וַיִּשְׂמַח* exultavit, *וַיִּשְׂמַח* delectatus est.

Characteristicæ mediâ ejectâ possident *scheva*, *וַיִּשְׂמַח* turbare. *וַיִּשְׂמַח* intueamur.

At | charact. in Aphel Præterito, Imperativo & I. sing. Futuri sumit Petocho loco *schevatis*.  
וַיִּשְׂמַח

𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀 *prospexit*, 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁 *ausculta*, 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀 *excitabo*. Alias

𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀 sibi sumit Rebhozo, juxta §. 6. 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀 *judicabo*.

In Pehal Præterito & Infinitivo terminale punctum est Zekopho : quod ubique retinetur, eidemque adhæret accentus, præterquam in secundâ plurali 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀 *pepercit*, 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁 *contemnere*.

Dicitur tamen 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁 *mortuus est*, cum Chebhozo per totum Præteritum.

Benoni pro Wavy adsciscit Olaph, quod in motione & declinatione in Jud mobile transit. 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀 *parcens*.

Pehil exit in Chebhozo, 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁 *positus*.

Imperativus & Futurum desinunt in Ozo, 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁 *revertere*, 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀 *exultabit*.

Verbum 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀, *posuit*, in Imperativo & Futuro poscit Jud cum Chebhozo præcedente, 𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀𐤁𐤁𐤀 *ponemus*.

Infinitivi extra Pehal regulariter finiuntur.

In Ethpehel  $\angle$  characteristicum ipsâ scri-  
ptione geminatur, præterquam in personis fu-  
turi à  $\angle$  inchoatis, ubi geminatio subintelligi-  
tur: Finis est  $\text{פָּרַחַח}$  *contristatus fuit*,  
 $\text{פָּרַחַח}$  *commoveamini*.

Passivum Ettaphal hinc solâ significatione  
differt; terminatio eadem est ubique,  $\text{פָּרַחַח}$   
*extulit se*, in Ethpehel: sed in Ettaphal *ablatus*  
*fuit*.

Aphel terminatur in  $\text{פָּ}$  ubique, excepto  
Pehil quod Zekopho habet.  $\text{פָּרַחַח}$  *correctus*,  
*accuratus*.

In Conjugatione Secundâ Waw mutatur  
in Jud, de cætero analogia obtinet.

Passiva horum Verborum nunquam ad-  
mittunt metathesin cum prima radicali sibi-  
lante.

## P E H A L.

*Præteritum.*

f.	Sing.	m.	
	$\text{פָּרַחַח}$	$\text{פָּרַחַח}$	3.
	$\text{פָּרַחַח}$	$\text{פָּרַחַח}$	2.
Com.		$\text{פָּרַחַח}$	1.
f.	Plur.	m.	
	$\text{פָּרַחַח}$	$\text{פָּרַחַח}$	3.
		$\text{פָּרַחַח}$	2.

	قَبْلِيَّة	قَبْلِيَّة 2.
Com.	قَبْلِي	قَبْلِي 1.

*Benoni.*

f.	Sing.	m.
قَبْلِيَّة		قَبْلِي
f.	Plur.	m.

قَبْلِيَّة	قَبْلِيَّة
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*Pehil.*

f.	Sing.	m.
قَبْلِيَّة		قَبْلِي
f.	Plur.	m.

قَبْلِيَّة	قَبْلِيَّة
------------	------------

*Infinitivus.*

قَبْلِي

*Imperativus.*

f.	Sing.	m.
قَبْلِي		قَبْلِي
f.	Plur.	m.

قَبْلِي	قَبْلِي
---------	---------

*Futurum.*

f.	Sing.	m.
قَبْلِي		قَبْلِي 3.
قَبْلِي		قَبْلِي 2.
Com.		قَبْلِي 1.

f. Plur.



f. Plur. m.

בִּשְׁמַחַת	בִּשְׁמַחַת 3.
בִּשְׁמַחַת	בִּשְׁמַחַת 2.
Com.	בִּשְׁמַחַת 1.

## ETHPEHEL.

&c.	אֶשְׁמַח	שָׂמַח	Præterit.
&c.	שֹׂמֵחַ	שֹׂמֵחַ	Particip.
		שְׂמֹחַ	Infinit.
&c.	שְׂמַח	שְׂמַח	Imperat.
&c.	שֹׂמֵחַ	שֹׂמֵחַ	Futurum.

## PAHEL.

&c.	אֶשְׂמַח	שָׂמַח	Præterit.
&c.	שֹׂמֵחַ	שֹׂמֵחַ	Benoni.
&c.	שְׂמַח	שְׂמַח	Pehil.
		שְׂמֹחַ	Infinit.
&c.	שְׂמַח	שְׂמַח	Imperat.
&c.	שֹׂמֵחַ	שֹׂמֵחַ	Futur.

## ETHPAHAL.

&c.	אֶשְׂמַח	שָׂמַח	Præterit.
			Partici-

&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲓⲛⲓ	<i>Particip.</i>
		ⲟⲩⲛⲓⲛⲓ	<i>Infini.</i>
	&c.	ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Imperat.</i>
&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Futurum.</i>

A P H E L.

&c.	ⲁⲛⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Præterit.</i>
&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Benoni.</i>
&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Pehil.</i>
		ⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Infini.</i>
&c.	ⲁⲛⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Imperat.</i>
&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	ⲛⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Futur.</i>

I T T A P H A L.

&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Præterit.</i>
&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Particip.</i>
	ⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Infini.</i>
&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Imperat.</i>
&c.	ⲓⲃⲟⲩⲛⲓ	<i>Fatur.</i>

§. 53. Quiescentia tertiâ radicali in Olaph vel Jud desinunt, ac diversimodè quiescunt,

Præ

Præteritum Pehal in ל', interdum in א' ex-  
it. אָפּרֵיבֵיט *sprevit*, אָבִישׁוּס *gavisus est*. Præterita  
reliqua desinunt in א'.

Quando finis est ל' perit ל' in 3. foem. sing.  
& in 3. plur. utriusque generis, & affirman-  
tes harum petocho, illius zekopho sibi præ-  
mittunt, אָזֵכֵיפּוּ *fuis f.* אָבִישׁוּס *obliti sunt*, אָבִישׁוּס  
*quieverunt f.* אָבִישׁוּס *viderunt f.*

Alias mutatur in Jud diphthongescens  
cum præcedente petocho in 2. perf. utrius-  
que generis & numeri, & in 1. plurali: quie-  
scens autem in Chebhozo in 1. Singulari,  
אָבִישׁוּס *volui*, אָבִישׁוּס *voluimus*.

Quando finis est א' ubique terminatio illa  
manet, præterquam in 3. foem. sing. ubi Jud  
fit mobile & regulariter flectitur, & in 3.  
foem. plur. ubi ante א' affirmantem (non an-  
te א') radicale Jud tollitur. אָבִישׁוּס *cessa-  
vit*, אָבִישׁוּס *multiplicati sunt*, אָבִישׁוּס vel אָבִישׁוּס  
*laborarunt f.*

Participia habent finem ל', at Pehil in Pa-  
hel & Aphel אָבִישׁוּס *bibens*, אָבִישׁוּס *tentans*,  
אָבִישׁוּס *occultans*, אָבִישׁוּס *ablutus*. Perit au-  
tem tertia in plurali masculino, אָבִישׁוּס  
*quie-*

*quieti* ; in foemininis autem in Jud mobile transit. *בִּיבֵן* bibens f.

Infinitivus Pehal in ך terminatur *בִּיבֵן* pervenire. Extra Pehal tertia ante affirmantem in Jud mobile mutatur, *בִּיבֵן* tentare.

Imperativorum finis est in Pehal *בִּיבֵן*, *בִּיבֵן* pete, in Ethpehel, *בִּיבֵן* adificare tu, alibi *בִּיבֵן* sana. Afformantes foemininas sing. *בִּיבֵן* & plur. *בִּיבֵן* antecedit Zekopho, *בִּיבֵן* clama f. *בִּיבֵן* gaudete f. Masculina pluralis *בִּיבֵן* præmittit sibi petocho, *בִּיבֵן* flete. Eædem affirmantes (præter *בִּיבֵן*) tertiam radicalem eliminant.

Futurorum communis terminatio est *בִּיבֵן*, *בִּיבֵן* vocabis. Perit autem tertia accedentibus affirmantibus in 2. foem. sing. & 2. ac 3. masc. plur. sed in 2. & 3. foemin. plur. in Jud mobile transit. Afformans 2. foem. sing. est *בִּיבֵן* : *בִּיבֵן* videbis, *בִּיבֵן* flebitis. Afformans negligitur in 3. f. sing. quæ heic communem cum masculina terminationem habet.

PEHAL.

SYNOPSIS

PEHAL,

*Præteritum.*

f. Sing. m.

عَبَدَ عَبَدْتُ 3.

عَبَدْتِ عَبَدْتُمُ 2.

Com. عَبَدْتُمْ 1.

f. Plur. m.

عَبَدْتُمْ عَبَدْتُمْ 3.

عَبَدْتُمْ عَبَدْتُمْ 2.

Com. عَبَدْتُمْ عَبَدْتُمْ 1.

*Benoni.*

f. Sing. m.

عَبَدْتُ عَبَدْتُمْ

f. Plur. m.

عَبَدْتُمْ عَبَدْتُمْ

*Pehil.*

f. Sing. m.

عَبَدْتُ عَبَدْتُمْ

f. Plur. m.

عَبَدْتُمْ عَبَدْتُمْ

*Infinis.*



*Infinitivus.*

طبعيا

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

طبعي

طبعي

f. Plur. m.

طبعيتم

طبعو

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

طبعي

طبعي 3.

طبعيس

طبعي 2.

Com.

طبعي 1.

f. Plur. m.

طبعيتم

طبعو 3.

طبعيتم

طبعو 2.

Com.

طبعو 1.

ETHPEHEL.

*Præteritum.*

f. Sing. m.

طبعيت

طبع 3.

طبعيت

طبع 2.

Com.

طبع 3.

h

f. Plus

SYNOPSIS

f. Plur. m.

الْحَيَاتِ حَيَاتٍ 3. الْحَيَاتِ

الْحَيَاتِ حَيَاتٍ 2.

Com. حَيَاتٍ 1.

Participium.

f. Sing. m.

حَيَاتٍ حَيَاتٍ

f. Plur. m.

حَيَاتٍ حَيَاتٍ

Infinitivus.

حَيَاتٍ

Imperativus.

f. Sing. m.

حَيَاتٍ حَيَاتٍ

f. Plur. m.

حَيَاتٍ حَيَاتٍ

Futurum.

f. Sing. m.

حَيَاتٍ حَيَاتٍ 3.

حَيَاتٍ حَيَاتٍ 2.

Com. حَيَاتٍ 1.

f. Plur. m.

حَيَاتٍ حَيَاتٍ 3.

حَيَاتٍ 2.



Com,	I.

PAHEL.

Prateritum.

f. Sing. m.


Com. I.

f. Plur. m.


Com. I.

Benoni.

f. Sing. m.

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f. Plur. m.

--	--

Pehil.

f. Sing. m.

--	--

f. Plur. m.

--	--

b 2

Infini-



## SYNOPSIS

*Infinitivus.*

صَهْرَكَمَة

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

صَهْرَكَمِي صَهْرَكَمِي

f. Plur. m.

صَهْرَكَمِيصَهْرَكَمِيصَهْرَكَمِي

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

صَهْرَكَمِي 3.

صَهْرَكَمِي 2.

Com. 1.

f. Plur. m.

صَهْرَكَمِيصَهْرَكَمِي 3.

صَهْرَكَمِيصَهْرَكَمِي 2.

Com. 1.

ETHPAHAL

*Prateritum.*

f. Sing. m.

صَهْرَكَمِي 3.

صَهْرَكَمِي 2.

Com. 1.

f. Plur.

f. Plur. m.

	إِلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِ	3.
	إِلَيْهِمْ	إِلَيْهِمْ	2.
Com.	إِلَيْهِ	إِلَيْهِ	1.

*Participium.*

f. Sing. m.

طَائِلًا	طَائِلًا
----------	----------

f. Plur. m.

طَائِلَتُمْ	طَائِلَتُمْ
-------------	-------------

*Infinitivus.*

طَائِلًا

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

إِلَيْكَ	إِلَيْكَ
----------	----------

f. Plur. m.

إِلَيْكُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ
------------	------------

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

إِلَيْكَ	إِلَيْكَ	3.
إِلَيْكُمْ	إِلَيْكُمْ	2.
Com.	إِلَيْكُمْ	1.

h 3

f. Plur.

f.	Plur.	m.	
يَدْرُسْنَ	يَدْرُسُونَ	يَدْرُسُ	3.
يَدْرُسْنَ	يَدْرُسُونَ	يَدْرُسُ	2.
Com.		يَدْرُسُ	1.

A P H E L.

Prateritum.

f.	Sing.	m.	
أَدْرَسْتُ	أَدْرَسْتَ	أَدْرَسَ	3.
أَدْرَسْتِ	أَدْرَسْتُمَا	أَدْرَسْتُمْ	2.
Com.		أَدْرَسَ	1.

f.	Plur.	m.	
أَدْرَسْتِ	أَدْرَسْتُمْ	أَدْرَسْتُمْ	3.
أَدْرَسْتِ	أَدْرَسْتُمْ	أَدْرَسْتُمْ	2.
Com.		أَدْرَسْتُمْ	1.

Benoni.

f.	Sing.	m.	
ظَهَرْتُ	ظَهَرْتَ	ظَهَرَ	
f.	Plur.	m.	

ظَهَرْتِ	ظَهَرْتُمْ	ظَهَرْتُمْ	
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Pehil.

f.	Sing.	m.	
ظَهَرْتُ	ظَهَرْتَ	ظَهَرَ	

f. Plur.



f. Plur. m.

فَطْرِكْتُمْ فَطْرِكِي

*Infinitivus.*

فَطْرِكِي

*Imperativus.*

f. Sing. m.

أَطْرِكِي أَطْرِكْ

f. Plur. m.

أَطْرِكِيْنَ أَطْرِكُوْا

*Futurum.*

f. Sing. m.

أَطْرِكِيْنَ 3.

أَطْرِكِيْنَ 2.

Com. أَطْرِكِيْنَ 1.

f. Plur. m.

أَطْرِكِيْنَ 3.

أَطْرِكِيْنَ 2.

Com. أَطْرِكِيْنَ 1.

ETTAPHAL.

&c. أَطْرِكْتُمْ أَطْرِكْتِي *Praterit.*

&c. أَطْرِكْتُمْ أَطْرِكْتِي *Particip.*

أَطْرِكْتُمْ *Infinis.*

h 4 *Imperat.*



&c. *אִלְלִיכְּ* *אִלְלִי* Imperas.

&c. *אִלְלִיךְ* *אִלְלִיךְ* Futur.

§. 54. Cum Participiis interdum componuntur Pronomina primæ & secundæ personæ decurtata,

*Benoni.*

f.	Sing.	m.	
<i>אִלְלִיכְּ</i>		<i>אִלְלִי</i>	1. p.
<i>אִלְלִיךְ</i>		<i>אִלְלִיךְ</i>	2. p.
f.	Plur.	m.	
Com.		<i>אִלְלִיכְּ</i>	1. p.
<i>אִלְלִיכְּ</i>		<i>אִלְלִיכְּ</i>	2. p.

*Pehil.*

f.	Sing.	m.	
<i>אִלְלִיכְּ</i>		<i>אִלְלִי</i>	1. p.
<i>אִלְלִיךְ</i>		<i>אִלְלִיךְ</i>	2. p.
f.	Plur.	m.	
Com.		<i>אִלְלִיכְּ</i>	1. p.
<i>אִלְלִיכְּ</i>		<i>אִלְלִיכְּ</i>	2. p.

Quiescentia ultimâ radicali in combinatione istâ  
 ) mutant in ׀ quiescens in Rebhozo, quomodo  
 etiam ׀ in Pehil quiescit.

*Benoni*







Immutabilis tamen est ante affixa.

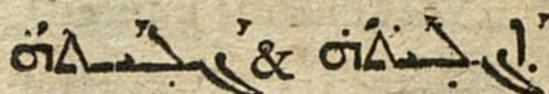
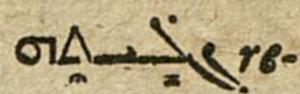
I. Vocalis secunda radicalis in Præteritorum  
2. pers. utriusque numeri & generis, & 1.  
pers. plurali.  $\text{בְּיָדֵי} \text{מִי}$  m. &  $\text{בְּיָדַי} \text{פִּי}$  f. *visi-*  
*tasti me*,  $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{לְדָוִד}$  mascul. &  $\text{בְּיָדֶיהָ}$   
foem. *visitastis ipsum*,  $\text{בְּיָדֵינוּ}$  *visitavimus te*.

II. Vocalis substantialis Defectivorum &  
Quiescentium media radicali,  $\text{בְּיָדָיו}$  à  $\text{בְּיָדָיו}$   
*contrivit eum*.

III. Vocalis Imperativorum in omnibus  
Activis,  $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{עֲצֹבֵהוּ}$  *crucifige eum*,  $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{חַבְּטֵהוּ}$  *fac*  
*eum*,  $\text{בְּיָדֵינוּ} \text{קַלְעֵהוּ}$  *collige nos*,  $\text{בְּיָדֵינוּ} \text{אֶחְבְּדֵהוּ}$  *com-*  
*plectere me*.

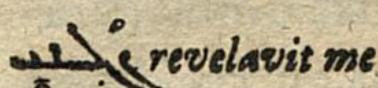
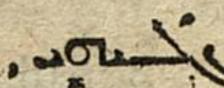
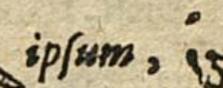
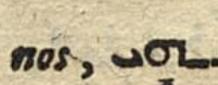
At in Pehal plur. m. vel manet, vel perit, accipi-  
ente prima radicali  $\text{וֹ}$ ,  $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{עֲצֹבֵהוּ}$  vel etiam  
 $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{עֲצֹבֵהוּ}$  *precipite mihi*,  $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{עֲצֹבֵהוּ}$  &  
 $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{עֲצֹבֵהוּ}$  *audite illum*. In Pahel autem &  
Aphel pl. m. migrat in scheva,  $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{עֲצֹבֵהוּ}$  *adducite*  
*eum*.

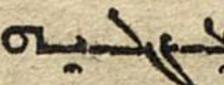
IV. Vocalis antecedens  $\text{לִ} \text{3}$ . foem. &  $\text{לִ} \text{1}$ .  
singul. Præteritorum in Quiescentibus tertiâ  
radicali,  $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{עֲצֹבֵהוּ}$  *revelavit illa eam*. Sic  
 $\text{בְּיָדָיו} \text{עֲצֹבֵהוּ}$

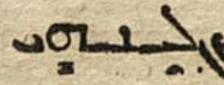
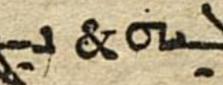
 Item  *re-*  
*velavi illum.*

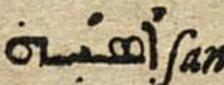
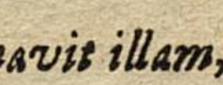
§. 59. Tertia ante affixa abjicitur.

Fit hoc in Præterito Pehal istius terminationis, & in Imperativis Secundæ & Tertiarum Conjugationis manente ejus Zekopho, cui affixa nudè coalescunt; cum  tamen pro  assumitur a diphthongescens;

 *revelavit me,*  *ipsum,*  *libera-*  
*nos,*  *adduc eum.*

Verum in Infinitivo Pehal in Jud mobile mutatur,  *revelare eum.*

In Futuris substituitur jud quiescens in Rebhozo,  &  *revelabis eum & eam.*

In Pahel & Aphel Jud mobile fit, atque obtinet analogia, mutato chebhozo in scheva, præterquam cum  &  ubi  manet,  *sanavit illam,*  *ser-*  
*vavit vas.*

§. 60. Specialis anomalia est in quibusdam personis Verborum quiescentium tertiâ,

Forma

Forma plur. masc. in  $\text{ō}$  vel resumit  $\text{ā}$  ante  $\text{ō}$ ,  
 cui  $\text{ōzōzō}$  tribuit, vel addit sibi  $\text{ō}$ , vel praestat  
 utrunq; simul,  $\text{حجّوايبي حجّوايبي حجّوايبي}$   
*quasi verunt me.*

Forma plur. masc. in  $\text{ō}$  perdit  $\text{chebhozō}$ ,  
 & literæ  $\text{ō}$  dat  $\text{ozōzō}$ ,  $\text{أدّوايبي}$  *adduxerunt*  
*eum.*

Forma plur. foem. in  $\text{ā}$  affixa omnia (præ-  
 ter  $\text{ā}$  quod  $\text{rebhozō}$  postulat) per  $\text{zekophō}$   
 sibi jungit, retento suo  $\text{petocho}$   $\text{فطّوايبي}$  *depaste*  
*sunt eam.* Desinens verò in  $\text{ā}$  similiter ea  
 sibi copulat,  $\text{chebhozō}$  in  $\text{scheva}$  mutato,  
 $\text{أفّوايبي}$  *revelare fecerunt f. ipsi.*



Errata

Errata in Synopfi Chald. & Syriaca.

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